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## Indian Chieftain.

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D. M. MARRS, Editor.

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VINITA, IND. TER., FEB. 6, 1896.

GROUND-HOG day has come and gone and he didn't see his shadow.

The latest from Washington indicates that the Delaware payment will be made shortly, though the time has not been announced.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON has authorized the statement that he will not permit his name to go before the Republican convention as a candidate for renomination.

Wonder if our delegation has forgotten that the railroads through this country were to be asked to reduce passenger fares to conform to rates in the surrounding states?

JUDGE PARKER at Fort Smith never loses an opportunity to get a whack at the territory courts, and to deplore the loss of the jurisdiction of his court over this country. Parker stands by the newspaper however, and says they are making a school house out of every home.

THERE is no clash of opinion among the reading public as to whether a public official should be exposed when guilty of conduct unbecoming one filling a public station. So THE CHIEFTAIN, along with the "common people," is of the opinion that when a Cherokee judge prostitutes his high office for money and "works" his friends in the senate and house for acquaintance sake, while he pockets the "slush," he ought to have the cover pulled off him, be he long or short, Downright or National.

SENATOR JONES and Congressman Bass Little of Arkansas are brilliant examples of statesmen that are able to blow hot and cold as occasion requires. During the last session of congress they were in favor of stripping Judge Parker's court of all its jurisdiction over this territory and now they are both fighting to have that section of the law revoked which grants the territory courts full jurisdiction after September 1, 1896. But there is to be an election over in Arkansas this fall and these gentlemen probably need the help of Fort Smith.

WHATEVER may be the result of the embroglio at Tahlequah over the queer capers of the secretary of the board of education in drawing over \$8000 from the school fund contrary to law, the fact will remain that there is something wrong somewhere and that the careful administration of law has been sadly neglected. The law directs how money shall be drawn from the treasury, and the executive should not allow Mr. Ivey nor any one else to transcend the authority of law and place in jeopardy the most sacred funds belonging to the nation. Ivey no doubt imposed upon the chief as he does every one with whom he comes in contact, but he certainly seems to have very much the best of the matter so far.

The second term of Judge Springer's court at Vinita opened Tuesday in the Gray-Halsell building with a lengthy docket, both criminal and civil. This week and next will be devoted to criminal prosecutions, and the common law docket will be taken up on Monday, the 17th. The first thing in order on the assembling of court was the empanelling of the grand jury. The sixteen gentlemen selected for that body are certainly well qualified for the duties before them as they are well known, substantial citizens; Capt. C. V. Rogers is the foreman. Following is the panel: Wm. Little, Lem Par- is, John L. Bates, Joseph Bar- ricklow, G. A. Williams, Lee Bar- ritt, C. V. Rogers, Lee B. Smith, John Drake, C. T. Moore, A. S. Nottingham, Robt. J. Lunday, R. W. Lindsey, J. G. Mehlin, T. A. Stewart, L. T. Kinkaid.

The Cherokee nation is being flooded with blank contracts gotten up by Col. S. W. Peel, to be signed by white inter-married citizens of the Cherokee nation, agreeing to give Peel 25 per cent of all that may be recovered. The white adopted people have made a contract through their organization with Hon. H. W. McCorry, of Tennessee, who has agreed to do the work for 10 per cent of money recovered. It certainly would not be prudent at this time to enter into another contract, giving up one fourth of all recovered, in the face of the existing contract. Mr. Peel probably sees that the money is forthcoming and wants to share in the fee. The part of wisdom would be for the white adopted people to employ just as few attorneys as possible and not think of dividing their forces, if they would win.

When considering the manifold causes that have led up to the impending dissolution of the Cherokee government, we should not lose sight of the fact that it has largely been the fault of our own citizens and that the conduct of many of our trusted officials has been such as to give the Dawes commission and others, both outside and inside our country, the opportunity to pick our boasted power of self government to pieces.

It is true that the Cherokees have surrendered right after right, and made concession after concession to the United States in the vain hope of thereby preserving intact the institutions that are dear to every Indian heart. But it is also true that the grasping and heartless greed of our own people have run wild and unchecked. When the Strip was sold, (and it was a sad day for the Cherokees when it was) our own people rushed in like hungry wolves and many of them perjured themselves to get an unjust share of what should have been divided between the whole nation, as it was their common heritage.

In every solitary compromise the Cherokees have made with the government she has weakened the home government in proportion, but the death blows have been struck by our own people, and are continually being struck by our leaders from the lowest to the highest. The history of the Cherokee nation affords but few instances of loyalty or of patriotism among her leaders, but is replete with the perfidy of corrupt officials. While we deplore the state of affairs accredited to us by the Dawes commission which without doubt overdrawn in many particulars we all know that had the corruption and meanness of many of our own officials been made known fully, the awful report of the Dawes commission would have paled into insignificance beside it. Take for instance the payment of the proceeds of the sale of the Strip, and we find a systematic and scientific course of plunder and stealage that hardly has a parallel in the history of any country. Our authorities not only denied a large portion of the bona fide citizens of the nation the right to participate in the payment, but they themselves, without any sort of doubt pocketed a generous share of the people's money.

To enumerate the instances in the legislative department of the government where large sums of money have been used in carrying forward schemes to loot the treasury would fill a volume, and the citizen who has paid any attention to public affairs knows beyond a doubt of many, many cases of open and shameless bribery. It has been said that these things ought not to be printed, that they hinder and injure the Indian cause. But that kind of argument will not bear the calcium light of reason, and the time is here when the people propose to know even the worst and if possible to provide against it.

### The Administration Measure.

The Dawes commission appeared before the senate Indian committee Monday, as stated in a Washington dispatch, and explained a bill which they have prepared and which meets the approval of the administration and avoids conflict with the treaties. One provision extends the jurisdiction of the federal courts over the Indians, so completely that nothing is left for the Indian courts to do. Another requires the approval of the president to every act of the Indian council before they can go into effect. Town site legislation is provided for. The Dawes commission is continued and given enlarged powers. The commission is to make up the rolls of the Indians entitled to tribal rights, to apportion and divide the town lots, among the Indians, according to value, not size. As soon as the patent passes to the Indian, the property becomes his to do with as he pleases. No inalienable right goes with any of the property. The Dawes commission is to have charge of the intruder question and of all like controversies. In short, the Indians, under the operation of the proposed act, will become citizens of the United States and landholders, and for the present the commission will exercise most of the functions of the government, apart from what belongs to the federal courts.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$50,000 to continue the commission and to make its efforts effective. No territorial form of government is to be established for the present.

The idea among the senators has been that a territorial government would be the first step toward a change of existing conditions. But after the Dawes commission had explained the administration bill, the committee seemed to think that about everything desired might be accomplished through the extension of court jurisdiction, the enlargement of the commission's powers and the distribution of the lands among the Indians.

## GRAND JURY CHARGE.

Judge Springer's Address to that Important Body.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY:

You have been chosen and sworn as grand jurors for this term of the United States court, in the northern district of the Indian Territory. It is your duty to make inquiry, investigation and report upon all violations of the criminal laws which are enforced in the Indian Territory. Criminal law is divided into two classes. The first class is known as felonies and the other as misdemeanors. The statute has conferred upon the United States commissioners for this territory concurrent jurisdiction with this court to hear and finally determine misdemeanors. It is the commissioner's duty to hear and determine all cases of misdemeanors; and when persons come before you to make complaint in regard to such misdemeanors, it will be your duty to refer them to the commissioners. There are certain cases punishable under the statutes, of which individual citizens frequently are disposed to make complaint and institute proper prosecution, for the reason that the law provides that the prosecuting witness shall give no fee for costs in case the prosecution fails. This fact alone renders the prosecution of certain misdemeanors ineffective. You are authorized to investigate cases of that kind and present them to this court.

The cases that will occupy most of your attention are felonies; and it will be your duty to investigate all cases of that kind which are cognizable in this court. There is one class of misdemeanors which in many instances is more serious than felonies, and about which there has been some doubt heretofore as to the jurisdiction of this court. I refer to the statute which makes it a penal offense to carry weapons in the Indian Territory. Those offenses are designated misdemeanors, but commissioners have been in doubt as to whether persons, who are members of any Indian tribe or nation, are exempted from that law. It is the opinion of this court that all persons in the Indian Territory are amenable to the law prohibiting the carrying of weapons, for the reason that it is an offense against society and a menace to all good people. It is a practice which is very reprehensible and which results frequently in crimes of blood shed and murder. Persons ought to know and they must know that the law furnishes them a sufficient means of protection from outrage and wrong, and it is the duty of every good citizen to rely upon the law for his protection, and not to arm himself to execute the law according to his own caprice and passion. It will be your duty, therefore, to present all cases of that kind, no matter what the nationality of the offender may be, in order that all persons and citizens in the Indian Territory may be put on an equality so far as the law is concerned, and in order to show that this court has been established for the purpose of maintaining peace and good order. There are some felonies that are not cognizable in this court, and which are to be tried by the United States court for the eastern district of Kansas and by the United States court for the western district of Arkansas. As the line of demarcation between cases of that kind and cases which come before this court is very finely drawn, you will be governed by the advice of the district attorney as to cases that are cognizable in this court.

There are two reasons for instituting investigations such as you are about to enter upon. One is for the purpose of redressing wrongs as private individuals, the wrongs which private individuals may receive to their persons and to their property. But the most important of your functions is to protect society, and to present all offenders in order that society at large may be protected from wrongs of every kind. It is therefore your sworn duty to act as servants of the people for the protection of them from wrong and outrage of every kind. The jurisdiction of every kind of crime, jurisdiction extends to that portion of the Indian Territory comprised within the limits of the northern district of the Indian Territory, which embraces the Creek, Seminole and Cherokee nations and the lands known as the Quapaw Indian reservation. But as there are four places of holding court in this district, you will confine your investigation principally to that part of the Indian Territory which is tributary to this place, assuming that other grand juries in other parts of the district will give more special attention to their immediate localities. But whenever a case is presented to you that comes within the jurisdiction of the northern district, you will not fail to present it on account of its want of proximity to this place. You are presumed to have a general knowledge of the locality in which you live, and all persons whom you know to be guilty of violations of the laws upon your own information, you are authorized to present. You are authorized and required to make presentment of all cases which may be properly submitted to you in which the evidence is sufficient. You will first take into consideration the cases of those who have been bound over by the commissioners to appear at this term of court and who have been unable to give bail and are consequently confined in the United States jail, in order that these persons, if innocent, may be speedily discharged, and if guilty they may understand what their fate may be. After you have disposed of that class of cases, you will next take up the cases of those who have been bound over by the commissioners and have given bail for their appearance, so that their cases may be properly considered. After you have disposed these two classes of cases your main duty will remain to be discharged. You will then be required to investigate the cases of all persons, information in regard to which may be conveyed to you by witnesses that may come before you. You should hear all parties who may come into your presence, no matter how humble they may be and however unimportant they may seem to you. The grand jury is the place where people may come to seek redress for their grievances which they are entitled to before the law. You should listen to all these complaints with the utmost patience and give due consideration to the same.

It is not your province to determine ultimately the guilt of the accused. You are a body of secret inquisition. You are to hear only the evidence that comes from the prosecuting witnesses. You are to determine whether any crime has been committed, and where you have reasonable grounds to believe that the person charged is guilty, you will present him to the court, where he will be tried; and if he has any defense to set up, he will set it up here, and not in your presence.

The number of witnesses upon which to present an indictment is immaterial—one witness is sufficient, except in two classes of cases, to wit: in cases of treason, and in cases of perjury. In perjury cases you will be required to have the testimony of two witnesses, or one witness corroborated by such facts as will amount to the testimony of a different witness. Your foreman is authorized to administer oaths, and you will select your own clerk, who will make notes of all the evidence which may be taken before you. He should carefully note the Christian names of all witnesses, and especially those against whom presentments may be made. A grand jury in the Indian Territory consists of 16 persons, and 16 persons must be present at every finding of indictment, 12 of whom must be present at every trial, bill, and finding. You will receive a number you should return the bill as ignored. It is my duty to call your attention especially to some of the crimes which it will be your duty to investigate during your deliberations. The act of March 1, 1895, contains among other provisions, the following: "That every person, whether Indian or otherwise, who shall sell, give away, or in any manner, or by any means furnish to any one either for himself or for another, any vinous, malt or fermented liquor, or any other fermented drinks of any kind whatever, whether medicated or not, or who shall carry, or in any manner have carried into said territory any such liquors or drinks, or who shall be interested in such manufacture, sale, giving away, furnishing to anyone, or carrying into said territory any of such liquors or drinks, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years."

This statute has been enacted by congress in view of the peculiar conditions which exist in the Indian Territory, and it will be your duty to make special investigation in regard to violations of this statute. As you will note from its reading it applies to all classes of citizens, and all persons, whether Indians or otherwise, shall be subject to the penalties of this statute. You will notice that this statute is directed to the suppression of intoxicating drinks. Such drinks as will not produce intoxication are not within the meaning of the statute, but all drinks that will produce intoxication are within its meaning, whether medicated or not, and you are specially charged to make inquiry as to those violations or evasions of the law which are covered up by various names of medicines and bitters, which are mere subterfuges to prevent the operation of this law and to surreptitiously get into circulation and use in this territory intoxicating drinks. All persons, no matter what their names may be, or how much they may be concealed by labels, are within the meaning of the statute, and no matter who may be engaged in the manufacture or sale of the same within the Indian Territory, should be presented by you as violators of the law.

There are two other statutes which it is my duty to call your attention to. One is the statute in reference to slander, which is embraced in section 1813 and sections down to 1820 of Mansfield's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas, which are in force in the Indian Territory. You will investigate all offenses of that kind and make presentment of same. Further special charge will be given in reference to the removal of mortgaged property or property subject to a lien. The removal of such property from the Indian Territory or from the jurisdiction of this court, is defined by the law as a felony and subjects the person guilty thereof to an indictment, and upon conviction he shall be sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary. This statute relates to the moving of mortgaged property from one place to another, without your interposition, persons guilty of these offenses cannot be brought to justice. You must uphold the law, and it is your duty to bring to the knowledge of the court all persons presented to you who have been guilty of infractions of the criminal laws. It is a grave responsibility, one from which you cannot shrink. You have become by your oaths a part of the official arm of justice, charged with the

most important of all duties devolving upon a citizen, the duty of enforcing the laws against those who may violate them. Without your co-operation, without your interposition we would be subject to all the lawless element that might come among us, and therefore the people have a right to expect of you, and do expect of you, that you will diligently inquire and make careful investigation so that no guilty person shall escape.

There is one other matter to which the court should call your attention; it frequently happens that neighborhood quarrels spring up and men slip into the grand jury room for the purpose of having prosecution instituted, merely for their own revenge or gratification. The grand jury room is not the place for gratifying private vengeance. It is not the place where men may slander their neighbors and escape the consequences. Where such a case is brought before you, you will examine with great care and consideration all the surrounding circumstances. But if you find that a crime has been committed and the evidence of prejudiced witnesses is corroborated it will be your duty to present the case.

Your investigation is in secret. You have no right to make known outside your room anything that occurs within your council chambers. To do so is a very grave offense, one which would subject you to punishment for contempt of court. There is a reason for this. You will investigate a great many offenses and hear a great many witnesses and complaints which you will find are not sufficient upon which to present an indictment. It would be a great wrong to individuals whose name should be thus used if you should go outside and make public your deliberations. There is but one channel through which you have a right to speak and that is by indictment, prepared by the district attorney and approved by the court, and to report and what you have discharged that duty the seal of secrecy is thrown over all the rest, not only during this term, but for all time hereafter. You are not to make known at any time any of the deliberations of your body. And finally, I earnestly appeal to you to discharge faithfully the duties which will devolve upon you in your capacity as grand jurors. You will present no case through malice or ill will, and you will permit no one to escape through fear, favor or affection.

### FT. SMITH LETTER.

A Big Killing in Sequoyah—Judge Parker's Charge.

Information reached here Monday of the murder of Mack Glass and Judge Laskey, the mortal wounding of Judge Laskey's son, in Sequoyah district, Saturday night. Glass was in the penitentiary at the time of the payment and drew his money only a few days ago. Two men undertook to rob Glass at Laskey's house and as the victims showed fight they were killed. Glass had the money concealed on his person and the robbers failed to find it.

Ed. Nutter, a stranger, died here Friday night from the effects of an overdose of morphine. Whether he took the poison for the purpose of killing himself or not is unknown.

The February term of the federal court opened Monday and Judge Parker's charge to the grand jury was especially forcible. He scored the Oklahoma and appellate courts, and said the principal use of the latter was to shield criminals from just and deserved punishment. He did not call the Oklahoma courts farces, but said that the government's money was squandered there and no one ever convicted of murder. He paid a high tribute to the newspapers and to the mails by which they were enabled to enter every house in the land. In speaking of the change of the jurisdiction of the courts he said the law had always been administered faithfully here, but it was continually urged by those who wanted the court moved, but that it had never yet cost as much annually as it takes to pay the salaries of the officials of the Indian Territory courts. He thought justice and law would best be served by maintaining the jurisdiction like it now is until the Indian Territory was blessed by statehood.

### That Board Again.

Mr. Justice, I think if you had signed your name "ridicule" instead of justice it would have been more appropriate.

Public crib must have an awful bearing to cause such sore places in certain people's hearts that they smart so under the pepper and salt applied by the present board of education in the shape of indifference. It is a deplorable fact that you a copy of a letter received by out that should have had schools, but it is not for us to say what was the cause. Let us cast the beam out of our own eye that we may see more clearly to pluck the mote out of our brother's eye; but then we know of no one else but the present board who could have been guilty of such a thing. I think, if I am not very much mistaken, there have been teachers left out here, orphan dependents on their salaries for a living, etc. But they were too proud in spirit to make known to the public that their feelings as well as their purse suffered thereby. But then, that was done by some other board to some other person, so it didn't make any difference I suppose. It is a supposition that some people think the world was made for them and theirs, and if anything happens to ruffle the placidity of their aristocratic feelings, they forthwith go on the war path. They want to be something like Turkey; everybody must worship them and their, and if anything humiliates, if not by the sword then by the pen. Speaking of the orphan child having to pay for Vinita's public school building, and holding the board of education re-

sponsible for same, would say it is an excellent recommendation for Vinita. Isn't she able to build herself a public school house? If not, won't some charitable neighbor take up a small collection and pay for Vinita's school house. Don't let the orphans of that city have it to pay. Vinita has spread out her wings and flapped so long in the past, I thought probably she was about ready to fly off by this time, to become a celestial city, when low and behold she can't build herself a public school house, much less boast of an orphanage. You speak of sitting down on justice, decency and the will of the people. Which one of the honored names is applied to the ex-school teachers, and to whom does the third one apply. Mrs. Anderson? Be careful, honorable board, and don't sit too hard. But so long as your hides are so callous as not to feel a stab, I guess there ain't no danger. Now don't get mad; we are only upholding justice. There have been many malicious lies hurled at the head of the present board, when I candidly believe they are just as honorable as any other who have held that office, or any other office heretofore. The idea of any sane man using the expression that is credited to the secretary of the board in telling the teachers that if they didn't trade at his store they didn't get any school, is too thin to hold truth. I reckon the school marm of Vinita disobeyed his precepts. Because some knave has said the board was composed of two fools and a knave don't make it so. The expression only points to the fool himself. You speak as though the will of the president of the board of education was not capable of teaching and controlling the minds of the Cherokee children. I have the pleasure of saying she was a school mate of mine, and you will find her a competent, worthy, christian lady, fully able to teach in any of the schools in the territory, and instilling good morals into the minds and hearts of our youth. And I suppose Miss Beatty is a lady fully capable of filling her position, else she would not have been honored with the place. I think Vinita may well be proud of her next corp of public school teachers if they have lost a favorite.

Respectfully,  
Mrs. J. M. CARLEWOLLEY.  
School Teacher Appointments.  
VINITA, I. T., Feb. 1, 1896.  
EDITOR CHIEFTAIN:—I notice with pleasure that one Justice, in last week's issue of your paper comes nobly to the rescue of the school board and defends the gentlemen composing the honorable body against the accusations and strictures of Mrs. Anderson, who two weeks ago roasted them unmercifully in the columns of THE CHIEFTAIN. Now Justice's heart is in the right place, and his benevolence of the most approved orthodox kind, and he or she, as the case may be, is cut out for a missionary without doubt. In the first place the National party didn't make any mistake when it selected the three gentlemen composing the board of education. These men were chosen on account of their peculiar fitness for the responsible position they occupy. These three men, headed by Augustus E. Ivey, whose loftiness of purpose, and purity of character wouldn't be questioned, and whose honesty and amiableness is known from one end of this country to the other, are absolute ly above suspicion. In the second place the board did the right thing in making the politics of the applicant the only test of qualification. The National party has a right to exact this much of those who hold office under its regime, otherwise it couldn't exist. The idea of the home board of directors having anything to say in rank presumption. It is not the prerogative of a few people at Vinita to have anything to say about who teaches their children; the board of education will attend to that for them. Mr. Ivey's services to the country have been such that as a matter of right he ought to be allowed to run the schools without interruption from the people. But it is wholly unnecessary for me to defend the board of education, for there are upwards of one hundred teachers appointed and every one of them will defend the board to the extent of their ability, and in some instances that is truly phenomenal.

Hopeing that the discussion may continue indefinitely to the great edification of the people, I am,  
Yours truly,  
Soc Er Tuem.

### SURVEYORS IN TROUBLE.

Corner Stones Destroyed and Bearing Tree Mark Obliterated.

United States Indian Agency, Muskogee, I. T., Jan. 30, 1896.  
Hon. S. H. Hayes, principal chief, Cherokee nation, Tahlequah, Indian Territory.  
SIR: Enclosed herewith I send you a copy of a letter received by me from the honorable commissioner of Indian Affairs, of date Washington D. C., January 20, 1896, in reference to interference by Indians with the work of the surveyors who have been and are now operating in the Indian Territory under the director of the geological survey under authority of congress.

The letter is self explanatory, and I hope you will give it due publicity through the proper channels, among your people. Very respectfully,  
D. M. WISDOM,  
U. S. Indian Agent.

Departments of the Interior, U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1896.  
Dew M. Wisdom, U. S. Indian Agent, Union Agency, Muskogee, I. T.  
I am in receipt by department reference for report, of a letter dated January 13, 1896, from the director of the geological survey, in which he encloses an abstract from a letter received by him from C. H. Fitch, topographer in charge of the Indian Territory surveys, and inviting a mention to that portion of said abstract wherein Mr. Fitch states that it seems to him that with the help of United States marshals the

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persons complained of in his letter might be punished, and that if prompt action be taken, further trouble would be avoided.

The abstract from Mr. Fitch's letter reports that he is much annoyed by reports that Indians, or others had destroyed their corner; that the last of these reports had come from Mr. Harrison's party in the Creek nation, where he is informed that not only has the corner (stone or post) been destroyed or carried away, but that the marks on the bearing trees were obliterated with axes; that it would seem to him that with the help of the U. S. marshals, these persons might be punished, and if proper action be taken, further trouble would be avoided; that section 2412 and 2413 of the revised statutes are the only laws of which he is aware relating to the matter.

He also reports that he is informed, "recently Messrs. Goodlove and Wilkinson, surveyors of Mr. Harrison's party, found it necessary to stay all night at an Indian's house in the Seminole nation; that he understands this Indian is a brother of Governor Brown of the Seminole nation, and that at first he was quite willing to entertain them, but proceeded to get disagreeably drunk and drove them out of the house, the next morning with a rifle, firing three shots at them as they ran; that he afterwards sent word that he regretted the occurrence and invited them to return, but they declined and have not ventured near him since."

The sections of the revised statutes referred to by Mr. Fitch provide penalties for interrupting, hindering, or preventing the surveying of public lands or any private land claim and for the president to order the marshals of the state or district in which surveys are being made by himself or his deputy to attend and protect the surveyors.

You will investigate the complaints of the gentlemen by Mr. Fitch, and warn the Indians that they will not be permitted to interfere with the surveys being made by the officers of the geological survey in the Indian Territory, and the government will certainly take effective steps for their punishment for destroying these monuments and bearing marks, or otherwise interfering with the surveys in their country now being carried on by the authority of congress.

You will communicate with the authorities of the five civilized tribes and say to them that such conduct on the part of their people will be very strong and convincing evidence of the absolute truthfulness of the damaging allegations that have been published broadcast to the country from both official and unofficial sources, of high-handed lawlessness prevailing in their country—that "a reign of terror exists there and barbarous outrages almost impossible of belief are enacted," and which charges the authorities have so eagerly sought to refute, and furthermore, if the outrages complained of by the surveyors are committed by others than citizens of the nation, it is equally to your interest as a people, to use every proper means in their power to prevent repetition of the same.

You will also instruct the Indian police employed in the several nations to keep watch with a view to ascertaining who the guilty parties are. Very respectfully,  
D. M. BROWN,  
Commissioner.

One second-hand 800 pound safe, almost new. Turner & Burckhalter.

If the press of Oklahoma and the Chickasaw nation would stop long enough to ask, they would soon find out that nine tenths of the people of the five tribes are opposed to single statehood, and if the Indians are to be consulted they are opposed to statehood in any form, either single or double.

### A Fortune Awaits Someone.

A model of one of the most useful and practical machines ever invented may be seen at Billy Williamson's, south of the Academy. The Cooper Extension Scaffold for mechanics, painters, plasterers, haymen and farmers. A great opportunity for active men who can handle patents. Territory for sale. Call on or address T. W. Cooper or Wm. Williamson, Vinita, Ind. Ter.

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